The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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TEXTILE MILL OWNERS DECEIVE CONGRESS

Washington, June 12.—The owners of the textile industry of the United States begged Congress to give them a high protective tariff on imported textiles so that they could pay high wages and then deliberately pocketed outrageous profits themselves and pauperized the workers, according to Edward F. McGrady, legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement made before the Senate Committee on Labor in support of the resolution for an investigation of the wages paid in tariff-protected industries.

"The textile workers of New England are being pauperized," McGrady said. "These mills broke their word to Congress, yes, to the Republican Party.

"They were given a high protective tariff so that they could take care of their workers as American workers should be employed, but they did nothing.

"The increased profits they pocketed themselves.

"We hear much about Bolshevism in America. I am convinced that the mill owners are doing more to engender such radicalism than all the professional agitators in the country."

LABOR LAW VIOLATORS FAVORED BY JUDGES

New York, June 12.—Increasing disinclination of the courts effectively to punish violators of labor laws is revealed in the statistics compiled by the Consumers' League of New York regarding court action in labor cases.

The percentage of employers convicted of labor law violations in the Manhattan municipal term court who escaped by suspended sentences steadily increased during the four-year period ending June, 1925.

In the last year of the four about half of the employers convicted of violating the regulations of the hours of work for women were released and in the same year only about 30 per cent of the violators of the child labor law were fined.

The bar associations as yet have not investigated and reported upon this judicial leniency toward convicted violators of laws designed to safeguard the legal rights of those who produce all the wealth of the richest city in the United States.

DEATH OF MEYER LONDON

New York, June 12.—The labor movement sustains a great loss in the death of Meyer London, who died here shortly after being struck by an automobile.

For more than 30 years Mr. London was active in the labor forces of New York.

He represented the trade unions in many of their legal difficulties, and was the leader of 60,000 members of the Cloakmakers' Union when they went as their counsel in the strike of 1910. He was responsible for the drawing up of the "protocol of 1910" as a result of that strike, and also drew up articles whereby fur workers were obliged to submit their grievances to an arbitration committee before stopping work.

He was elected to the Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Congress in 1915-1919 and to the Sixty-seventh Congress in 1921-1922. A member of the Committee on Labor of the House of Representatives, he contributed to the legislative work of the labor movement and gave labor measures a 100 per cent support.

PACKERS USE GUNMEN IN LOUISVILLE STRIKE

Louisville, Ky., June 12.—The Louisville packers who forced a strike on their union employes by refusing to grant a wage increase of six cents an hour, employed professional gunmen and strikebreakers imported from Chicago and elsewhere in attempts to break the strike, according to the Butcher Workman, the official organ of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America.

"The local packers resorted to this outrage with the aid of the Employers' Association and the leadership of the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce," adds the Butcher Workman.

The strike involves six plants employing 590 men.

44-HOUR WEEK IN AUSTRALIA STRANGLED BY COURT DECISION

Sydney, Australia, June 12.—Thousands of workers in the state of New South Wales have been deprived of the 44-hour week by a decision of the high court of Australia, declaring unconstitutional the state 44-hour-week law in so far as it applies to workers employed under awards made by the federal arbitration court.

Under the system of state arbitration of industrial disputes prevailing in Australia, the state arbitration courts cover industries limited to each state, while the federal arbitration court covers industries extending to two or more states.

Living up to a pledge made to the organized labor movement, the New South Wales parliament enacted last year a 44-hour-week law.

Anti-union employers contested the constitutionality of the law as applied to establishments covered by federal awards.

The high court by a three-to-five decision upheld the employers' contention.

Two of the judges in a minority opinion held that the 44-hour act was not inconsistent with the federal law which prescribed that the working week shall not exceed 48 hours and affirmed the legal right of the New South Wales legislature to make laws governing hours of labor for all workers within the state.

Declaring that the 44-hour week of five days is in New South Wales permanently regardless of the high court decision, H. E. Boote, editor of The Worker, the official organ of the labor movement, says:

"The workers are entitled, above all else, to a lightening of their drudgery. And having secured it —not by the grace and gratitude of employers enjoying a marvelous prosperity—but by their own exertions in the teeth of selfish hostility—they will never surrender it again.

"The unions have made up their minds, and it is not a majority decision, either. There is absolute unanimity on the matter.

"Their members will not work the additional four hours. As far as they are concerned, Saturday as a working day has gone forever.

"The workers are resolved upon it. The principle of progress demands it. The time is due for it.

"Does the employers' federation imagine itself strong enough to turn back the wheels of destiny?"

On the first Saturday after the decision 6,000 workers in Sydney defied the high court by refusing to go to work.

UNIONS RAISE WAGES AND SHORTEN HOURS

Washington, June 12.—Trade unions numbering 775,112 members in nine industries increased their average wage rates four and one-half cents per hour in 1925, as compared with 1924, and secured an average work week of 45½ hours, declares the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics in its annual report on the union scale of wages and hours of labor. The average hourly rate advanced from $1.046 in 1924 to $1.091 in 1925, an increase of 4.3 per cent.

The Bureau's figures cover bakers, 8,000 building trades, chauffeurs and teamsters and drivers, freight handlers, granite and stone cutters, laundry workers, linemen, book and job printing and publishing, newspaper printing and publishing, and street railway motormen and conductors.

The per cent of increase in hourly wages in 1925 over 1924 follows: Bakers, 3.5 per cent; building trades, 3.9 per cent; chauffeurs and teamsters and drivers, 5.5 per cent; freight handlers, 0.6 per cent; granite and stone cutters, 5.3 per cent; laundry workers, 7.2 per cent; linemen, 0.3 per cent; book and job printing and publishing, 2.4 per cent; newspaper printing and publishing, 1.7 per cent; street railways (motormen and conductors), 17 per cent.

The rates and hours of street railway motormen and conductors do not enter into the grand averages for all trades combined as men in these occupations do not have uniform hours.

The average union hours per week in each trade group are: Bakers, 47.4; building trades, 44; chauffeurs and teamsters and drivers, 56.4; freight handlers, 45.4; granite and stone cutters, 44.1; laundry workers, 48.1; linemen, 46.6; book and job printing and publishing, 44.4; newspaper printing and publishing, 45.3.

Since 1913 union bakers have reduced their working hours per week 10.3 per cent; chauffeurs, 12.3 per cent; teamsters, 11.8 per cent, and freight handlers, 23.1.

"In the earlier years of the Bureau's reports on union scales," the report states, "weekly hours in the bakery trades frequently ran from 54 to 60 and in some cases as high as 72 and 78 hours. The steady advance on the part of the bakers for shorter hours, together with the introduction of machinery has been almost all bakers, may be given as the causes of such reduction.

"Freight handling has also participated in the advance of machinery as an agent in ameliorating the toil involved, while hours have been reduced.

"The automobile has gradually supplanted the horse-drawn dray or truck, and a reduction of the time consumed in transporting goods from one point to another has been accompanied by a reduction of hours of labor in this group."

The bureau's report is for the year ending May 15, 1925. Most agreements are settled before that date.

FEDERAL OWNERSHIP IS "SAFE AND SANE"

Washington, June 12.—Less government in business and no government ownership have been the slogans of big business, its economists and politicians for many moons.

Even a suggestion along this line to the average congressman is usually denounced as a most dangerous form of radicalism. But "pet-seeing" House of Representatives has inserted in the river and harbor bill a $11,000,000 appropriation to finish the Cod Canal and operate it by the government.

The question arises, When are government ownership and government interference in business "safe and sane"?

The answer is found in the tabloid history of the canal.

It was built by August Belmont and a syndicate of bankers who thought it would bring fabulous profits to private capital.

Belmont and his bankers blundered. The canal is a commercial failure. No dividends paid. Bond interest not earned. Money for upkeep lacking.

So big business decided to get out by selling it to the government.

Big business did not succeed in jamming a special bill through Congress, but lo! the very people who deplore government in business attached the canal scheme to the river and harbor bill with a juicy $11,000,000 melon to be cut by the "pet-seeing" financiers who own the stock and bonds.

Government ownership and government interference in business are therefore "safe and sane" when big business has a bankrupt concern which it desires to dispose of at a top-notch price and which private interests will not buy.

Cape Cod canal slipped through the House, but it is said to be scheduled for a rough passage in the Senate.

EMPLOYERS CONTEST ACCIDENT BENEFITS

Everett, Wash., June 12.—The Eclipse Mill Company and the Sultan Railway & Timber Company have started suit against the State department of labor and industries to contest the validity of assessments collected by the department for the work-men's compensation act for industrial insurance and medical aid in log booming.

The companies claim that log booming is a maritime occupation. The department claims it is not. It is apparent that the companies are not disposed to pay for workers' compensation and medical aid, as decreed by the state legislature and are endeavoring by court procedure to divert some of the compensation assessments into profits.

24,699 Pennsylvania Workers Killed In 10 Years and 1,811,699 Injured

Harrisburg, Pa., June 12.—During the first 10 years of the Pennsylvania workmen's compensation law, 24,699 workers were killed while earning their living in industries covered by the act, according to the annual report of the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.

During the same period 1,811,082 workers suffered non-fatal accidents.

Of the fatal accidents, 2,022 occurred in 1925, while the non-fatal accidents numbered 174,370.

For these fatal and non-fatal accidents the Bureau made awards in 692,863 cases, amounting to $108,690,486, or an average compensation of $156.90.

The Pennsylvania law does not protect domestic servants, agricultural workers and casual workers. If statistics of fatal and non-fatal accidents in these occupations were added to the number of casualties reported by the Bureau, the bleeding mass of maimed, mutilated and killed on which the prosperity of Pennsylvania employers rests would make an appalling exhibit of the needless sacrifice of life and limb imposed upon the wealth producers by the autocrats who own and operate industry—appalling at least to those who have any regard for the sanctity of the life of those human beings known as workers.

STREET RAILWAY MEN RENEW 2-YEAR CONTRACT

Lansing, Mich., June 12.—The joint advisory board of the Lansing-Interurban Street Railway Employes union have prevented a wage cut by renewing a two-year agreement with the Michigan Electric railways, covering about 600 motormen and conductors.

The rate of pay they will continue to work under is 43½ cents an hour for interurban motormen and conductors, for the first six months and 54½ cents thereafter, 44½ cents an hour for motormen and conductors of the two-men city cars for the first year and 55½ cents thereafter; 47½ cents an hour for the one-man city car operators and bus driver for the first year and 52½ cents an hour thereafter.

NEW HOME FOR MUSICIANS

Los Angeles, Calif., June 12.—The Musicians' union of Los Angeles is now occupying a capacious new home. The dedication was attended by President Weber of the American Federation of Musicians.

STATE INSURANCE FOR ACCIDENT COMPENSATION IS BEST SYSTEM

Halifax, Nova Scotia, June 12.—Emphatic justification of organized labor's position in its fight for exclusive state funds to provide insurance under workmen's compensation laws is contained in the annual report of the Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Board.

Up to 1916 private insurance companies issued the policies under the workmen's compensation act. Since 1916 the exclusive state fund system has been in operation.

"The advantages of a compensation act such as we have in Nova Scotia," declares the report, "is well illustrated by a comparison of the rates under such an act with the rates of private insurance companies that were writing casualty insurance prior to 1917.

"Under the old compensation act of 1910, the limit of employers' liability for any one accident was $1,500. Under the present act there have been cases where more than a single accident was over $12,000.

"For the purpose of making a comparison of the rates of private insurance companies who issued policies protecting employers under the old act with the rates of assessment under the present act a number of policies were obtained from employers.

"Notwithstanding that the compensation payable under the present act is several times greater than under the old act, the board's rates in 1925 were lower in nearly every case than the insurance companies' rates in 1916, the year before the new act came into force.

"In many states of the United States private insurance companies are permitted to do business in competition with state boards.

"In 1924, 63 casualty companies incurred losses on account of accidents amounting to $245,000,000.

"The expenses of those companies in connection with the casualty insurance amounted to $216,000,000.

"If the expenses were 89 per cent of the losses.

"That means that those companies would have to collect $189 in order to pay out $100.

"In Nova Scotia the expense ratio for nine years is 8.38 per cent, a saving of over 80 per cent in the expense ratio.

"If the compensation business in Nova Scotia had been carried on by private insurance companies for the past nine years, it would have cost the employers of the province $6,336,000 more than the amount paid to the board, without any increase in benefits to the workmen."

During the nine years' operation of the present act the board has paid $4,449,762 to injured workers or their dependents.

The total compensation paid or payable amounts to $8,755,968.

Pensions for life or until remarried have been awarded to 447 widows, 1,084 children under 16 years of age were given monthly pensions, and compensation was awarded to 212 dependent fathers and mothers.

In addition, life pensions were awarded to 2,103 workers who were wholly or partially disabled.

Anti-Union Employers Use Thugs and Gunmen Against Union Men

Fresno, Calif., June 12.—"The Industrial Association of the bay district is responsible for the lawlessness and crime which is deplored and denounced by the public press," declares the Tri-County Labor News in an article describing the methods used by the anti-union employers in the effort to break the carpenters' strike and destroy the labor unions of San Francisco and Oakland.

The Labor News charges that the Industrial Association, which is the anti-union employers' organization supporting the so-called "American plan," while parading before the public its consecration to law and order, employs gunmen, gangsters and ex-convicts to herd strikebreakers and assault trade unionists.

"With hardly an exception, strikebreakers and guards employed by the Industrial Association, when arrested, have been found to be armed with either blackjacks, brass knuckles or pistols, and in some cases with all three," declares the Labor News.

"Armed strikebreakers, employed by the Industrial Association, are being used to spy upon and harass union carpenters.

"These 'American plan' hirelings, armed, are driving about the streets of San Francisco and the bay cities, threatening and intimidating union carpenters.

"Armed strikebreakers, employed by the Industrial Association, are being sent to union jobs, where the contractors are employing only union men, and these contractors are told by the Industrial Association to discharge their union employes and hire the armed strikebreakers, with the qualification is that they are non-union men.

"At the present time 80 per cent of the construction jobs in San Francisco are union jobs, the contractors being opposed to the so-called 'American plan,' and yet the Industrial Association is using every means at its command to force these employers to operate on a non-union shop basis and to employ armed guards and thugs in place of highly skilled union carpenters.

A. F. OF L. POLITICAL POLICY INDORSED

Charleston, W. Va., June 12.—The executive council of the West Virginia Federation of Labor has reaffirmed its support of the non-partisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor and outlined a program for the primary and general election.

The council points out the necessity for strengthening organized labor's representation in both the state legislature and the Federal Congress.

"Go to the primary and general election and vote," urges the council.

"If you stay at home at election day and the self-constituted public servant or the representative of 'big business' is elected to represent you in the Congress and state legislature, then don't kick if your interests are traded around for financial gains or political prestige."

ACCIDENT BENEFITS IN MISSOURI LAW

St. Louis, Mo., June 12.—The Missouri workmen's compensation law, to be voted on by referendum in November, is the third highest in the United States in its benefits.

It provides a weekly compensation benefit of two-thirds of the average weekly wages, with a minimum of $6 and a maximum of $20 per week.

For temporary total disability the weekly benefit is paid as long as the disability lasts but not more than 400 weeks.

For permanent total disability two-thirds of the average weekly wage is paid for 300 weeks, after which it is reduced to 25 per cent of weekly wages for the remainder of life.

INDIAN WORKERS WIN FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Delhi, India, June 12.—After an organized effort extending over a number of years the trade unions of India have won a number of important rights by the enactment of the law on the registration of trade unions.

From the introduction of the bill in the Indian legislature over four years ago, the employers' associations put up a persistent fight against the provision authorizing the unions to raise funds for political purposes. As enacted, however, the unions may establish separate funds for the promotion of political objects, including salaries of labor representatives elected to legislative bodies.

Under the new law charges of criminal conspiracy can not be brought against Indian trade unionists prominent in the conduct of trade disputes unless there is an agreement to commit an offense under the Indian penal code, nor can civil suits be instituted against a trade union officer or member "in respect of any act done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute."

The act removes the danger of criminal prosecution under the conspiracy clauses of the Indian penal code, which always threatened those who took prominent part in strikes and labor disputes.

DEPORTATION LAWS UNJUST TO BRITONS

Toronto, Can., June 12.—The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada is backing amendments to the immigration act which provide for sending a trial to British-born citizens held for alleged political offences warranting deportation.

Under the present law British-born immigrants may be deported for political offenses merely on a hearing before a board of inquiry.

"In seeking these amendments," declares the Canadian Labor Journal, "the organized labor movement is merely seeking to restore justice and equality of treatment for those citizens of the Dominion who happen to have been born in the British Isles.

The ministry of immigration and colonization also supports the amendment.

PRISON GOODS CONDEMNED

London, Ont., June 12.—Competition of prison-made clay products of the Mimico prison farm with those of the brick made by free labor is emphatically condemned by the executive of the Labor Education Association of Ontario. A resolution has been adopted asking the provincial government to discontinue the competition of prison-made goods.

Living Standards of Workers Depressed by Immigration

Amsterdam, Holland, June 12.—"The bearing of immigration on trade unionism arises out of the danger that the influx of a considerable number of immigrants will lower the standard of living of workers and worsen their social conditions," declares J. W. Brown, secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions, in an article on immigration in the International Trade Union Review, the official journal of the Federation.

"A great influx of workers with a low standard of living, or whose economic demands have been lowered by force of circumstances, will provide the employers with a large reservoir of cheap labor.

"The alien is very apt to depress the standard of living of the workers of the country to which he goes through no fault of his own. He may have been led to believe that work there is abundant, and, lured by these promises, have sold all he possessed in order to be able to travel to the promised land.

"When he arrives there, he is naturally eager to take the first job that offers; and he may be forced to do so by starvation.

"He is apt to be willing to put up with bad conditions and long hours in order to get a footing in the country. If he has not been a trade unionist in his own country, the position is much worse. He is unacquainted with trade union standards and principles, and likely to be a much more dangerous competitor.

"Where the mere presence of a large number of alien workers in the country is likely to have a prejudicial effect on the position of the native worker.

"The latter may have struggled through years to achieve better conditions for himself, only to see himself back to his original position—and through the competition of the strangers.

"The employers, on the other hand, welcome the arrival of large numbers of immigrant workers, who perform a useful reservoir of labor from which they can draw in times of strikes, and who can be used as a threat if the native workers should be too bold in their demands.

"Many American and other employers will openly say that they prefer the foreign worker, because he is as a rule more docile.

"Some few employers go even further and carefully select their workers from among different nationalities in order to make it more difficult for them to combine against him."

"It will be generally granted, therefore," Secretary Brown concludes, "that unless effective precautions can be taken, the influx of immigrant workers will tend to increase unemployment and to handicap native workers by forcing them to compete with newcomers, whose competition is usually all the more dangerous because they are inclined to take lower wages and work under worse conditions."

Cuban Railway Strikers Charge Government With Acts of Violence

Washington, June 12.—The striking railroad workers of Cuba have protested to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, against the violent acts committed by the Cuban government against strikers. The railroad workers declare that the object of this move is to destroy their organization. President Green requested the Cuban workers to cable specific facts of government violence.

"The strike was caused by the violation of an agreement made between the railroad workers and the consolidated railroads of Cuba, which was underwritten by a representative of the Cuban government," said President Green. "It is not a strike for higher wages.

"The contract violated was the result of negotiations that lasted for a year. Representatives of the railroad workers, officials of the railroad companies and representatives of the government took part. Fifty-two conferences were held and an agreement was signed which was signed by the three parties represented.

"In March the officials of the consolidated railroads of Cuba informed the employes that the agreement already signed was null and void. They gave as a reason that freight and passenger rates had been reduced.

"Representatives of the employes notified the company that under the circumstances they were ready to agree to a proportional reduction in their wages.

"The strike was to have been called April 13 but was postponed at the request of the president of Cuba who thought he could bring about concessions by the railroad companies. The president failed in his mediation efforts and a month later the strike was called."

RAILROAD MANAGERS REFUSE WAGE INCREASE

New York, June 12.—The refusal of the conference committee of managers of the eastern railroads to grant the wage increase demanded by the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen shifts the matter to President Coolidge for intervention under the new Watson-Parker law is to appoint a board of mediation.

The railroad managers refuse to concede the right of the railroad workers concerned to share in the abounding prosperity of the railroads, the resolution in which they attribute not to the efficient brain and brawn of the railroad employes but rather to the wisdom of the management representing the stockholders.

Approximately 325,000 railroad workers are affected by the issue.

According to some transportation experts the increased wage rates will run from $80,000,000 to $90,000,000 annually.

EMPLOYERS VIOLATE CHILD LABOR LAW

Philadelphia, Pa., June 12.—More than 6,000 cases of illegal employment of children during the year ending June 30, 1925, are charged to Philadelphia employers by the annual report of the board of public education.

The lure of extra profits gained by the exploitation of children exercises a spell with Philadelphia employers strong enough to persuade them to violate the child labor law, relying on friendly authorities to let them off easy when convicted.

MINERS DRAW DIVIDENDS; 814 KILLED IN 4 MONTHS

Washington, June 12.—Eight hundred and fourteen coal miners were killed in the coal mines of the United States during the first four months of 1926, the United States Bureau of Mines.

The mortality for April was 130 men, 101 of whom were killed in bituminous mines and 29 in anthracite mines.

MEAT CUTTERS SECURE UNION WAGES AND HOURS

Rome, N. Y., June 12.—The Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen have signed up the master butchers and meat cutters with an agreement providing a wage scale of $40 and $42 per week, the 9-hour day except Saturday, time and one-half for overtime, six holidays with full pay, and half holidays on Wednesdays during June, July, August and September.

OVERCAPITALIZATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Ashton-under-Lyne, England, June 12.—Over-capitalization and decrease in export trade are stressed as the fundamental causes of the depression and unemployment in the cotton goods industry by the Cotton Factory Times, published by the textile workers of Lancashire.

"In the cotton trade there has been a great decrease in the volume of cotton goods exported," the paper states, "and there appears to be little doubt that less cotton gods are being consumed, not wholly due to changing habits or fashions or to price has not yet been accurately ascertained, but that there is a greatly increased world consumption of such cotton goods as are manufactured in this country is not open to doubt.

"The cotton workers have been on short time in its largest section for years and years with little prospect of any alteration, a gloomy experience which has been equalled in very few other industries."

Declaring that an investigation into the condition of the textile industry and reasons for the decline in export trade offers the most likely solution of the cotton textile crisis, the Times criticises the strikes and the wage cuts as remedies for the situation:

"A stoppage of work in the cotton trade will help neither the employers nor the workers in the long run, and whilst we do not know what the incidence of wages is to total cost in the mining industry, we have no hesitation in saying that in cotton there can be no hope of any permanent reduction of wages acting as a solvent of the trouble, due of course to the relative unimportance of wages as a factor in total costs.

"Strikes are no solution, and general reduction of wages would be a great necessity in such times as we are passing through for all the arts of production and commerce should be tried before we plunge upon a course which can obviously lead to nothing but chaos and disaster.

DAY LABOR CHEAPER THAN CONTRACT WORK

Minneapolis, Minn., June 12.—The nation-wide campaign of the Associated General Contractors against the bid smashes the contention that contract work is cheaper than day labor.

The American Federation of Labor is on record in favor of day labor on all government work.

CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT MEETS WITH APPROVAL

Washington, June 12.—Work for the ratification of the child labor amendment continues.

The annual convention of the National League of Women Voters, the biennial convention of the National Young Women's Christian Association, the department of superintendence of the National Education Association, and the Federated Press Association are among the organizations that have recently reaffirmed their position in favor of the amendment.

Southern Cotton Mill Owners Stultify Minds of Mill Children

Raleigh, N. C., June 12.—A stinging indictment of the out-of-date education imposed on the children of the cotton mill workers by the textile barons of North Carolina is contained in an article by Prof. R. M. Trabue of the University of North Carolina, in the North Carolina Teacher, reviewing the book, "A Study of the Mill Schools of North Carolina."

"Standard tests show that in the mill schools the pupils are gaining a very meager grasp of the world and of its problems. These pupils are being fed on the dry bones of an elementary education, and they are not gaining the appreciations, the attitudes, the habits, and the understanding which will make them capable of taking an intelligent part in the affairs of the state."

In addition to stultifying the minds of the cotton mill workers' children, Prof. Trabue declares that the cotton mill owners operate under a species of favoritism by which they are only taxed a third as much as other citizens for school purposes.

"This report shows clearly why the mills prefer to establish and maintain separate schools for the children of their employees in order to avoid paying for a better education.

"In ten representative schools, for example, the cotton mills save a total of 70 thousand dollars annually by playing a subsidy for the continuance of the mill schools beyond the six-months term.

"If these ten mills were to allow their property to be taxed at the same rate as the property around them is taxed for continuing the school term, they would pay three times as much as they are now paying."